IMT Nuremberg Archives

H – 2340

International Court of Justice

H2340 - 0002

C E R T I F I C A T E

I hereby certify that the annexed document 2430-PS No. USA-79 is a photostat of an original document submitted in evidence by the United States Prosecution under this number. The original document has been withdrawn in accordance with Rule 10 of the International Military Tribunal, and to the best of my knowledge and belief is to be held at the National Archives, Washington D.C. .

Nuremberg, 24 June 1948

Paul Joosten

PAUL A. JOOSTEN

General Secretary
International Military
Tribunal

H2340 - 0003

0013

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

EVIDENCE DIVISION

Date : OCT 29 1946

I certify that Document Number 2430 PS was introduced into evidence as Exhibit Number USA 79 in the Trial by the International Tribunal of Hermann GOERING, et al, which commenced on 20 November 1945, and that the attached photostat is a true and correct copy of the original.

Fred Niebergall

Fred NIEBERGALL
Chief, Document
Control Branch.

Document No. 2430-PS

"NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS"

- - -

A Documentary Motion Picture

- - -

Submitted on behalf of
U. S. Chief of Counsel

James B. Donovan
Commander, USNR

Of Counsel

H2340 - 0004

H2340 - 0005

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

APO 403 U.S. Army

CERTIFICATE AND AFFIDAVIT

1. On 15 March 1945 I was on active duty with the United States Navy and it became my official naval duty to serve on the legal staff of the United States Chief of Counsel for the Prosecution of Major European War Criminals.

2. From then to the date of this affidavit, my duties and responsibilities have included the over-all direction and supervision, on behalf of the U. S. Chief of Counsel, of all photographic evidence to be used in the prosecution of such war criminals.

3. The motion picture entitled "Nazi Concentration Camps" has been made under my direction in the course of my official duty as outlined above, with Commander E. Ray Kellogg, USNR, co-director in charge of all non-legal aspects of the making of the film.

4. Attached to this certificate are the following:

a) Exhibit "A": Certified copy of the statement by Robert H. Jackson, U. S. Chief of Counsel, which is exhibited in the film;

b) Exhibit "B": Original affidavit by Lt. Col. George C. Stevens, AUS, dated 2 October 1945, which is exhibited in the film;

c) Exhibit "C": Original affidavit by Lt. (now Commander) E. Ray Kellogg, USNR, dated 27 August 1945, which is exhibited in the film;

d) Exhibit "D": Original affidavit by Lt. Col. Eric T. Tebow, United States Army, dated 21 November 1945;

H2340 - 0006

e) Exhibit "E": Certified copy of a complete stenographic transcript of every written title, and every word spoken in the narration, in this film.

James B. Donovan.
James B. Donovan
Commander, USNR

Sworn to before me
this 24th day of
November, 1945

Calvin A. Behle
Lt. Colonel, JAGD
Army of the United States

H2340 – 0007

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

APO 403 U.S. Army

This is an official documentary report compiled from film made by military photographers serving with the Allied Armies as they advanced into Germany.

The films were made pursuant to an order issued by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces.

ROBERT H. JACKSON
United States
Chief of Counsel

23 November 1945

Certified to be a true copy.

James B. Donovan
James B. Donovan
Commander, USNR

EXHIBIT "A"

THE UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

CERTIFICATE AND AFFIDAVIT

I, E. R. KELLOGG, LIEUTENANT, UNITED STATES NAVY, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. FROM 1929 TO 1941, I WAS EMPLOYED AT TWENTIETH-CENTURY FOX STUDIOS IN HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA AS A DIRECTOR OF PHOTOGRAPHIC EFFECTS AND AM FAMILIAR WITH ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUES.

2. SINCE 6 SEPTEMBER 1941 TO THE PRESENT DATE OF 27 AUGUST 1945, I HAVE BEEN ON ACTIVE DUTY WITH THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

3. I HAVE CAREFULLY EXAMINED THE MOTION PICTURE FILM TO BE SHOWN FOLLOWING THIS AFFIDAVIT AND I CERTIFY THAT THE IMAGES OF THESE EXCERPTS FROM THE ORIGINAL NEGATIVE HAVE NOT BEEN RETOUCHED, DISTORTED, OR OTHERWISE ALTERED IN ANY RESPECT AND ARE TRUE COPIES OF THE ORIGINALS HELD IN THE VAULTS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY SIGNAL CORPS.

4. THESE EXCERPTS COMPRISE 6,000 FEET OF FILM SELECTED FROM 80,000 FEET, ALL OF WHICH I HAVE REVIEWED AND ALL OF WHICH IS SIMILAR IN CHARACTER TO THESE EXCERPTS.

E. R. Kellogg

E. R. KELLOGG,
LIEUTENANT, U. S. NAVY

SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS
TWENTY SEVENTH DAY OF AUGUST 1945

John Ford

JOHN FORD, CAPTAIN, U. S. NAVY

EXHIBIT "E"

H2340 - 0008

H2340 – 0009

CERTIFICATE AND AFFIDAVIT

I, E. R. KELLOGG, LIEUTENANT, UNITED STATES NAVY, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. FROM 1929 TO 1941, I WAS EMPLOYED AT TWENTIETH-CENTURY FOX STUDIOS IN HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA AS A DIRECTOR OF PHOTOGRAPHIC EFFECTS AND AM FAMILIAR WITH ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUES.

2. SINCE 6 SEPTEMBER 1941 TO THE PRESENT DATE OF 27 AUGUST 1945, I HAVE BEEN ON ACTIVE DUTY WITH THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

3. I HAVE CAREFULLY EXAMINED THE MOTION PICTURE FILM TO BE SHOWN FOLLOWING THIS AFFIDAVIT AND I CERTIFY THAT THE IMAGES OF THESE EXCERPTS FROM THE ORIGINAL NEGATIVE HAVE NOT BEEN RETOUCHED, DISTORTED, OR OTHERWISE ALTERED IN ANY RESPECT AND ARE TRUE COPIES OF THE ORIGINALS HELD IN THE VAULTS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY SIGNAL CORPS.

4. THESE EXCERPTS COMPRISE 6,000 FEET OF FILM SELECTED FROM 80,000 FEET, ALL OF WHICH I HAVE REVIEWED AND ALL OF WHICH IS SIMILAR IN CHARACTER TO THESE EXCERPTS.

E. R. KELLOGG,
LIEUTENANT, U. S. NAVY

SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS
TWENTY SEVENTH DAY OF AUGUST 1945

JOHN FORD, CAPTAIN, U. S. NAVY

THE UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.

CERTIFICATE AND AFFIDAVIT

I, GEORGE C. STEVENS, LT. COLONEL, ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. FROM 1 MARCH 1945 TO 8 MAY 1945, I WAS ON ACTIVE DUTY WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY SIGNAL CORPS, ATTACHED TO SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, AND AMONG MY OFFICIAL DUTIES WAS THE DIRECTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHING OF NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND PRISON CAMPS AS LIBERATED BY ALLIED FORCES.

2. THE MOTION PICTURES WHICH WILL BE SHOWN FOLLOWING THIS AFFIDAVIT WERE TAKEN BY OFFICIAL ALLIED PHOTOGRAPHIC TEAMS IN THE COURSE OF THEIR MILITARY DUTIES, EACH TEAM BEING COMPOSED OF MILITARY PERSONNEL UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

3. TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF THESE MOTION PICTURES CONSTITUTE A TRUE REPRESENTATION OF THE INDIVIDUALS AND SCENES PHOTOGRAPHED; THEY HAVE NOT BEEN ALTERED IN ANY RESPECT SINCE THE EXPOSURES WERE MADE.

4. THE ACCOMPANYING NARRATION IS A TRUE STATEMENT OF THE FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THESE PICTURES WERE MADE.

George C. Stevens

GEORGE C. STEVENS,
LT. COLONEL, AUS

SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS
SECOND DAY OF OCTOBER 1945

James B Donovan

JAMES B. DONOVAN
COMMANDER, U. S. NAVAL RESERVE

EXHIBIT "B"

H2340-0010

I, GEORGE C. STEVENS, LT. COLONEL, USMCR OF THE UNITED STATES, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. FROM 1 MARCH 1943 TO 8 MAY 1945, I WAS ON ACTIVE DUTY WITH THE UNITED STATES NAVAL SIGNAL CORPS, ATTACHED TO SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, AND AMONG MY OFFICIAL DUTIES WAS THE DIRECTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHING OF MASS CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND PRISON CAMPS AS LIBERATED BY ALLIED FORCES.

2. THE MOTION PICTURES WHICH WILL BE SHOWN FOLLOWING THIS AFFIDAVIT WERE TAKEN BY OFFICIAL ALLIED PHOTOGRAPHIC TEAMS IN THE COURSE OF THEIR MILITARY DUTIES, EACH TEAM BEING COMPOSED OF MILITARY PERSONNEL UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

3. TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF THESE MOTION PICTURES CONSTITUTE A TRUE REPRESENTATION OF THE INDIVIDUALS AND SCENES PHOTOGRAPHED; THEY HAVE NOT BEEN ALTERED IN ANY RESPECT SINCE THE EXPOSURES WERE MADE.

4. THE ACCOMPANYING NARRATION IS A TRUE STATEMENT OF THE FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THESE PICTURES WERE MADE.

GEORGE C. STEVENS
LT. COLONEL, USMCR

SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS
SECOND DAY OF OCTOBER 1945

JAMES B. DONOVAN
COMMANDER, U. S. NAVAL RESERVE

CERTIFICATE AND AFFIDAVIT

H2340 - 0011

CERTIFICATE AND AFFIDAVIT

I, ERIC T. TEBOW, O-225794, LT. COLONEL SIGNAL CORPS, UNITED STATES ARMY, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I AM DIRECTOR OF ARMY PICTORIAL DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, THEATRE SERVICE FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATRE.

2. THE PHOTOGRAPHING OF GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND PRISON CAMPS UNDER LT. COLONEL GEORGE C. STEVENS, ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, AS DESCRIBED IN HIS AFFIDAVIT DATED 2nd OCTOBER 1945, WAS A MILITARY OPERATION ORDERED BY SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, ON OR ABOUT 1st MARCH 1945.

Eric T. Tebow

ERIC T. TEBOW,
LT. COLONEL, SIGNAL CORPS,
UNITED STATES ARMY

SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS
21st DAY OF NOVEMBER 1945

John G. W. Finke

JOHN G. W. FINKE,
MAJOR INFANTRY,
UNITED STATES ARMY

H2340 - 0012

EXHIBIT "D"

H2340 – 0013

COMPLETE TEXT

of

NARRATION IN "NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS"

These are the locations of the largest concentration and prison camps maintained throughout Germany and occupied Europe under the Nazi regime. This film report, covering a representative group of such camps, illustrates the general conditions which prevailed.

LEIPSIG CONCENTRATION CAMP

More than 200 political prisoners were burned to death in this concentration camp near Leipsig. Others among the original total of 350 inmates were shot down by German Elite guards as they dashed from the prison huts to celebrate the arrival of American troops outside the city. The atrocity story is told by the few who managed to survive. They relate how 12 SS troopers and a Gestapo agent lured 220 starving prisoners into a big wooden building in this camp, sprayed the structure with an inflammable liquid and then applied the torch. Machine guns set up at various vantage points mowed down many victims who ran from the burning building. Some miraculously escaped the hail of bullets but were electrocuted by the live wires of the fence which was the final hurdle for those fleeing the flames.

The Leipsig victims were Russians, Czechs, Poles and French. The dead are viewed by Russian women liberated from slave labor.

PEGNIG CONCENTRATION CAMP

At Pegnig, Germany, a concentration camp was overrun by the 6th Armored Division, containing mainly Hungarians, who were people of wealth and esteem in their native country. Among them were young girls of only 16 years of age. The women showed the scars of miserable existence under Nazi prison rule. American doctors examine the victims.

Some have gangrenous wounds.

Others suffer from fever, tuberculosis, typhus and additional communicable diseases. All existed under appalling conditions in

EXHIBIT "E"

H2340 – 0014

vermin-infested quarters and with little or nothing to eat. As soon as our troops arrived, arrangements were made to remove these people from the miserable surroundings.

Under supervision of the American Red Cross, the stricken inmates are removed to a hospital which belonged to the German Air Force. Nazis who formerly maltreated them are forced to help look after the patients.

The staff of German nurses is also forced to attend the victims.

The women are able to smile for the first time in years.

OHRDRUF CONCENTRATION CAMP

At this concentration camp in the Gotha area, the Germans starved, clubbed and burned to death more than 4,000 political prisoners over a period of 8 months. A few captives survived by hiding in the woods. The camp is chosen for a high command inspection led by General Dwight D. Eisenhower. Also present are Generals Omar N. Bradley and George S. Patton. The 4th Armored Division of General Patton's 3rd Army liberated this camp early in April. The generals view the rack that was used by the Nazis to whip the inmates.

They see the woodshed where lime-covered bodies are stacked in layers and the stench is overpowering.

Former inmates demonstrate how they were tortured by the Nazis.

American congressmen invited to view the atrocities were told by General Eisenhower, "Nothing is covered up. We have nothing to conceal. The barbarous treatment these people received in the German concentration camps is almost unbelievable. I want you to see for yourselves and be the spokesmen for the United States."

The General and his party next see the crude woodland crematory, actually a grill made of railway tracks. Here the bodies of victims were cremated. Charred remains of several inmates still lay heaped atop the grill.

Another group to visit the Ohrdruf camp is composed of local

H2340 - 0015

townspeople, including prominent Nazi party members. They'll be taken on a forced tour of the camp site by Col. Heyden Sears, Commander of the 4th Armored Division's Combat Command "A", which captured Ohrdruf.

A German medical Major is compelled to accompany the townspeople.

Colonel Sears stands by as the Nazis are informed that they must see all the horrors of the camp.

First, the visitors view some 30 freshly-killed bodies lying in the courtyard of the camp where they had been shot on the evening preceding the entry of American tanks.

These two are identified as slave labor bosses who maltreated, tortured and killed their workers.

Next, to the woodshed, which the Nazis are reluctant to enter but Colonel Sears demands that they get a close-up look at the most gruesome of sights.

The labor bosses enter.

According to reports, the local Nazis continued their tour of the camp without apparent emotion. All denied knowledge of what had taken place at Ohrdruf.

They are taken to the crematory two miles outside the camp where the list of atrocities is read for all to hear. The 4,000 Ohrdruf victims are said to include Poles, Czechs, Russians, Belgians, Frenchmen, German Jews and German political prisoners.

The day before these Nazis visited the camp, the Burgomeister of Ohrdruf was forced to view the horrors. He and his wife were later found dead in their home, apparently suicides.

HADAMAR CONCENTRATION CAMP

American officers arrive at a Nazi institution seized by 1st Army troops. Under the guise of an insane asylum this had been the headquarters for the systematic murder of 35,000 Poles, Russians, and Germans sent here mainly for political and religious considerations.

H2340 - 0016

Those still alive are examined by Major Herman Boelke of the American War Crimes Investigation Team. The townspeople in Hadamar, Germany, called this place the "House of Shudders."

Meanwhile, at the graveyard attached to the institution, bodies are exhumed for autopsy. 20,000 are buried here. 15,000 who died in the lethal gas chamber were cremated and their ashes interred.

Death books found hidden in the wine cellar of the Hadamar institution revealed part of the story of the mass killings. The bulky volumes contained thousands of death certificates. "Profession Unknown", "Nationality Unknown" was written after each name.

The corpses are lined up pending the arrival of WCIT officers.

Major Boelke performs the autopsy. A detailed listing is made of all clinical data.

Interrogating the institution heads. Dr. Waldman, the taller man, was the tough Nazi in charge of the place. The other man entering the room is Karl Wille, chief male nurse. He admits to killing inmates with overdoses of morphine. The testimony of other witnesses substantiated the fact that morphine was issued at the institution without attempt at making a record. As many as 17 at a time died from the morphine injections.

The investigating officers were told that the Nazis never bothered to determine whether a victim may have survived the overdosage. Instead all were hustled off to the graveyard and buried in piles of 20 to 24.

The prisoners are removed to await trial. A Hadamar judge told the investigators that when the 10,000th victim died, the institution heads and Nazi officials staged a celebration.

BREENDONCK CONCENTRATION CAMP

This is Breendonck prison in Belgium. It offers evidence of Nazi brutality imposed on Belgian patriots during the period of German occupation.

H2340 -0017

Many of the horror exhibits remain untouched, such as the blood-stained coffins.

Demonstrating how the victims were tied up for administering vicious beatings. A barbed wire stick was used on the backs of the men.

Another method for rendering a patriot helpless while he was attacked by his Gestapo guards.

The Nazis would also tie a man in chains in this manner, and then apply the tourniquet.

A Berlin-made thumbscrew and how it was used.

The victims show scars caused by repeated beatings.

Others show what happened to them as a result of both beatings and cigarette burns.

A Belgian demonstrates the manner in which his crotch was split by the Nazis.

A woman discloses the results of a beating.

HANNOVER CONCENTRATION CAMP

The Harlan Concentration Camp near Hannover: out of 10,000 Polish men brought here ten months prior to April, 1945, only two hundred remained. Prisoners who could walk were removed before American troops entered Hannover. The others were left to starve and die. Immediate relief was provided for the men with the arrival of a Red Cross Clubmobile. The men broke into tears when they were given hot soup, other food, and cigarettes and clothing.

When questioned, most of these men could not remember when they had last eaten a decent meal. Many had been beaten and tortured so long their minds had failed.

Some of the inmates are too weak to leave their bunks or even eat.

Others bunked together to keep their frail bodies warm.

H2340 – 0018

The deaths continue even after liberation of the camp. Some were too far gone when the Americans took over.

An AMG sergeant checks the list of inmates.

The victims relate the atrocity story and photographs are made for further documentation of the horrors committed at the Hannover camp.

ARNSTADT CONCENTRATION CAMP

This concentration camp was overrun by American troops in April. The prisoners were mainly Poles and Russians. Maltreated and starved, 1700 were housed in tents which contained only 100 bunks. While our forces were nearing Arnstadt, the Nazis removed most of the captives. They shot those who were too weak to get away fast enough.

Savage watch dogs were used to help guard the camp.

German civilians are forced to dig up the bodies. This is the second burial-ground for the victims. The spot where they were originally buried after the massacre was apparently too close to the town. The Arnstadt villagers could not tolerate the stench of the dead and they themselves moved the bodies to this site. Now they again must exhume the corpses, this time under armed persuasion.

Victims bear the marks of violent deaths.

American troops view the evidence of Nazi barbarism.

NORDHAUSEN CONCENTRATION CAMP

The slave labor camp at Nordhausen liberated by the 3rd Armored Division, 1st Army.

At least 3,000 political prisoners died here at the brutal hands of SS troops and pardoned German criminals who were the camp guards.

Nordhausen had been a depository for slaves found unfit for work in the underground V-bomb plants, and in other German camps and factories.

Amid the corpses are human skeletons too weak to move.

Men of our medical battalions worked two days and nights, binding wounds and giving medications, but for advanced cases of starvation

H2340 - 0019

and tuberculosis there were often no cures.

The survivors are shown being evacuated for treatment in Allied hospitals.

The victims are mainly Poles and Russians with considerable numbers of French and other nationalities also included in the camp roster.

The Burgomeister of Nordhausen is ordered to provide 600 German male civilians who will inter the 2500 unburied bodies at the camp.

A priest administers last rites for the dead while the corpses are being carried to the hillside for burial.

Then the actual burial in common graves of the 2500 Nordhausen victims.

MAUTHAUSEN CONCENTRATION CAMP

(American Naval Lieutenant) "I am Lt. (senior grade) Jack H. Taylor, U. S. Navy, from Hollywood, California. Believe it or not, this is the first time I have ever been in the movies. I have been working overseas in occupied countries--in the Balkans-- for 18 months. In October '44 I was the first Allied officer to drop into Austria. I was captured December 1st by the Gestapo, severely beaten, even though I was in uniform--severely beaten-- and considered as a non-prisoner of war. I was taken to Vienna prison where I was held for four months. When the Russians neared Vienna, I was taken to this Mauthausen concentration lage and extermination camp--the worst in Germany--where we have been starving and beaten--and killed. Fortunately my turn hadn't come. Two American officers, at least, have been executed here. Here is the insignia of one, a U. S. Naval officer. And he is his dog tag. And here is the Army officer's, executed by gas in this lager. There were--

(Question) How many ways do they execute them?

(Lieutenant Taylor) Five or six ways--by gas, by shooting, by beating, that is beating with clubs, by exposure, that is standing out in the snow naked for 48 hours and having cold water thrown on

H2340 - 0020

them in the middle of winter--starvation--dogs--and pushing over a hundred-foot cliff. This--this is all true and has been seen and is now being recorded.

(Question) Where did you get the uniform you have on?

(Lieutenant Taylor) This uniform--I came here in uniform but it was taken away from me and this was substituted with my number and U. S. A. I have been condemned to death as another American was in this camp but fortunately the 11th Armored Division has come through and saved us in time.

BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP

Pictorial evidence of the almost unprecedented crimes perpetrated by the Nazis at Buchenwald Concentration Camp. The story, in written form, is contained in the official report of the Prisoner of War and Displaced Persons Division of the United States Group Control Council, which has been forwarded from Supreme Allied Headquarters to the War Department in Washington. It states that 1,000 boys under 14 years of age are included among the 20,000 still alive at the camp, but the survivors are males only and that the recent death rate was about 200 a day.

Nationalities and prison numbers are tattooed on the stomachs of the inmates.

The report lists the surviving inmates as representing every European nationality. It says the camp was founded when the Nazi Party first came into power, in 1933, and has been in continuous operation ever since, although its largest populations date from the beginning of the present war. One estimate put the camp's normal complement at 80,000.

In the official report, the Buchenwald camp is termed an "extermination factory". The means of extermination: starvation, complicated by hard work; abuse; beatings and tortures; incredibly

H2340 - 0021

crowded sleeping conditions and sicknesses of all types. By these means, the report continues, many tens of thousands of the best leadership personnel of Europe have been exterminated.

Bodies stacked one upon the other were found outside the crematory. The Nazis maintained a building at the camp for medical experiments and vivisections with prisoners as guinea pigs. Medical scientists came from Berlin periodically to reinforce the experimental staff. In particular, new toxins and anti-toxins were tried out on prisoners. Few who entered the experimental buildings ever emerged alive.

One of the weapons used by SS guards.

The body disposal plant. Inside, are the ovens which gave the crematorium a maximum disposal capacity of about 400 bodies per 10-hour day. Gold-filled teeth were extracted from bodies before incineration. The ovens, of extremely modern design and heated by coke, were made by a concern which customarily manufactures baking ovens. The firm's name is clearly inscribed.

All bodies were finally reduced to bone ash.

Twelve hundred civilians walked from the neighboring City of Weimar to begin a forced tour of the camp. There are many smiling faces and, according to observers, at first the Germans act as though this were something being staged for their benefit.

One of the first things that the German civilians see as they reach the interior of the camp is the parchment display. On a table for all to gaze upon is a lampshade made of human skin, made at the request of an SS officer's wife. Large pieces of skin have been used for painting pictures, many of an obscene nature.

There are two heads which have been shrunk to one-fifth their normal size. These, and other exhibits of Nazi origin, are shown to the townspeople.

H2340 - 0022

The camera records the changes in facial expressions as the Weimar citizens leave the parchment display.

The tour continues with a forced inspection of the camp's living quarters, where the stench, filth and misery defied description.

They see the result of lack of care in a bad case of trenchfoot.

Other evidences of horror, brutality and human indecency are shown and these people are compelled to see what their own government had perpetrated.

Correspondents assigned to the Buchenwald story have given wide notice to the well-fed, well-dressed appearance of the German civilian population of the Weimar area.

DACHAU CONCENTRATION CAMP

Dachau--factory of horrors.

Dachau, near Muenchen, one of the oldest of the Nazi prison camps. It is known that from 1941 to 1944 up to 30,000 people were entombed here at one time, and 30,000 were present when the Allies reached Dachau. The Nazis said it was a prison for political dissenters, habitual criminals and religious enthusiasts.

When these scenes were filmed, over 1600 priests, representing many denominations, still remained alive. They came from Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, France and Holland.

Incoming prison trains arrived, carrying more dead than living. Those strong enough to travel were brought to Dachau from outlying points which were threatened by the Allied advance. This is how they looked when they arrived.

Some survived and when the rescuers arrived they administered what aid they could.

Others died after the liberation.

They were buried by their fellow prisoners.

H2340 - 0023

As in the case of other camps, local townspeople were brought in to view the dead at Dachau.

This is what the liberators found insidethe buildings.

Hanging in orderly rows were the clothes of prisoners who had been suffocated in the lethal gas chamber. They had been persuaded to remove their clothing under the pretext of taking a shower for which towels and soap were provided.

This is the Brausebad--the showerbath.

Inside the showerbath--the gas vents.

On the ceiling--the dummy shower heads.

In the engineers' room--the intake and outlet pipes.

Push buttons to control inflow and outtake of gas. A hand-valve to regulate pressure.

Cyanide powder was used to generate the lethal smoke.

From the gas chamber, the bodies were removed to the crematory.

Here is what the camera crew found inside.

These are the survivors.

BELSEN CONCENTRATION CAMP

(British Officer) "I am the officer commanding the regiment of Royal Artillery guarding this camp. Our most unpleasant task has been making the SS, of which there are about 50, bury the dead. Up to press we have buried about 17,000 people and we expect to bury about half as much again. When we came here, conditions were indescribable. The people had had no food for 6 days and were eating turnips. The cookhouses have now been organized and although they have to be guarded so that everybody gets a fair share of the food, things are now going fairly well. The officers and men regard this job as a duty that has to be performed and none of us are likely to forget what the German people have done here."

H2340 - 0024

(Commentator) This is the woman doctor of the concentration camp Bergen-Belsen. 24th of April 1945. This is the doctor in charge of the female section of the concentration camp Bergen-Belsen. She was a prisoner at this camp.

She says there were no covers, straw sacks or beds of any kind. Persons had to lie directly on the ground. They were given 1/12 of a loaf of bread and some watery soup daily. Almost 75 per cent of the people were bloated from hunger. An epidemic of typhus broke out. 250 women and thousands of men died daily. In the men's camp, they cut out liver, heart and other parts of the dead and ate them.

No medicines were available because the SS men had collected everything. Two days before the British Army came, the first Red Cross food was distributed. Two months before, 150 kilograms of chocolate had been sent to the children of the camp. Ten kilograms were distributed. The rest, the commandant kept for himself and used it as barter to his personal advantage.

She adds that various medical experiments were made on the prisoners. Doctors gave some of them intravenous injections of 20 cubic centimeters of benzine which caused the victims to die. She concludes by saying that sterilizations and other gynecological experiments were performed on 19-year-old girls.

Kramer, camp commandant, is taken into custody.

Such was the speed of the Allied advance that the guards were taken before they had time to flee.

Inside Belsen, the same story--starvation and sickness.

Liberated prisoners could not control their emotions.

Despite German attemps to cover up, we found these in the open fields.

Clear-cut evidence of beatings and outright murder was on every hand.

H2340 - 0025

Nameless victims were numbered for records which the Germans destroyed.

SS guards were impressed to clean up the camp area.

German woman guards were ordered to bury the dead.

Sanitary conditions were so appalling that heavy equipment had to be brought in speed the work of cleaning up.

This was Bergen-Belsen.

H2340 – 0026

2430 -PS

USA-79

H2340 - 0027

DOCUMENT NO. 2430-PS

Return

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"NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS"

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A Documentary Motion Picture

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Submitted on behalf of
U. S. Chief of Counsel

James B. Donovan
Commander, USNR

Of Counsel

H2340 - 0028

DOCUMENT NO. 2430-PS

OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
APO 403 U. S. Army

CERTIFICATE AND AFFIDAVIT

1. On 15 March 1945 I was on active duty with the United States Navy and it became my official naval duty to serve on the legal staff of the United States Chief of Counsel for the Prosecution of Major European War Criminals.

2. From then to the date of this affidavit, my duties and responsibilities have included the over-all direction and supervision, on behalf of the U. S. Chief of Counsel, of all photographic evidence to be used in the prosecution of such war criminals.

3. The motion picture entitled "Nazi Concentration Camps" has been made under my direction in the course of my official duty as outlined above, with Commander E. Ray Kellogg, USNR, co-director in charge of all non-legal aspects of the making of the film.

4. Attached to this certificate are the following:

a) Exhibit "A": Certified copy of the statement by Robert H. Jackson, U. S. Chief of Counsel, which is exhibited in the film;

b) Exhibit "B": Original affidavit by Lt. Col. George C. Stevens, AUS, dated 2 October 1945, which is exhibited in the film;

c) Exhibit "C": Original affidavit by Lt. (now Commander) E. Ray Kellogg, USNR, dated 27 August 1945, which is exhibited in the film;

d) Exhibit "D": Original affidavit by Lt. Col. Eric T. Tebow, United States Army, dated 21 November 1945;

H2340 - 0029

OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
APO 403 U. S. Army

DOCUMENT NO. 2430-PS

This is an official documentary report compiled from film made by military photographers serving with the Allied Armies as they advanced into Germany.

The films were made pursuant to an order issued by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces.

ROBERT H. JACKSON
United States
Chief of Counsel

23 November 1945

Certified to be a true copy.

/s/ JAMES B. DONOVAN
James B. Donovan
Commander, USNR

Exhibit "A"

H2340 - 0030

DOCUMENT NO. 2430-PS

THE UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C.

CERTIFICATE AND AFFIDAVIT

I, GEORGE C. STEVENS, LT. COLONEL, ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. FROM 1 MARCH 1945 TO 8 MAY 1945, I WAS ON ACTIVE DUTY WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY SIGNAL CORPS, ATTACHED TO SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, AND AMONG MY OFFICIAL DUTIES WAS THE DIRECTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHING OF NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND PRISON CAMPS AS LIBERATED BY ALLIED FORCES.

2. THE MOTION PICTURES WHICH WILL BE SHOWN FOLLOWING THIS AFFIDAVIT WERE TAKEN BY OFFICIAL ALLIED PHOTOGRAPHIC TEAMS IN THE COURSE OF THEIR MILITARY DUTIES, EACH TEAM BEING COMPOSED OF MILITARY PERSONNEL UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

3. TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF THESE MOTION PICTURES CONSTITUTE A TRUE REPRESENTATION OF THE INDIVIDUALS AND SCENES PHOTOGRAPHED; THEY HAVE NOT BEEN ALTERED IN ANY RESPECT SINCE THE EXPOSURES WERE MADE.

4. THE ACCOMPANYING NARRATION IS A TRUE STATEMENT OF THE FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THESE PICTURES WERE MADE.

/s/ GEORGE C. STEVENS
GEORGE C. STEVENS,
LT. COLONEL, AUS

SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS
SECOND DAY OF OCTOBER 1945

/s/ JAMES B. DONOVAN
JAMES B. DONOVAN
COMMANDER, U. S. NAVAL RESERVE

EXHIBIT "B"

H2340 – 0031

DOCUMENT NO. 2430-PS

THE UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CERTIFICATE AND AFFIDAVIT

I, E. R. KELLOGG, LIEUTENANT, UNITED STATES NAVY, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. FROM 1929 TO 1941, I WAS EMPLOYED AT TWENTIETH-CENTURY FOX STUDIOS IN HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA AS A DIRECTOR OF PHOTOGRAPHIC EFFECTS AND AM FAMILIAR WITH ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUES.

2. SINCE 6 SEPTEMBER 1941 TO THE PRESENT DATE OF 27 AUGUST 1945, I HAVE BEEN ON ACTIVE DUTY WITH THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

3. I HAVE CAREFULLY EXAMINED THE MOTION PICTURE FILM TO BE SHOWN FOLLOWING THIS AFFIDAVIT AND I CERTIFY THAT THE IMAGES OF THESE EXCERPTS FROM THE ORIGINAL NEGATIVE HAVE NOT BEEN RETOUCHED, DISTORTED, OR OTHERWISE ALTERED IN ANY RESPECT AND ARE TRUE COPIES OF THE ORIGINALS HELD IN THE VAULTS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY SIGNAL CORPS.

4. THESE EXCERPTS COMPRISE 6,000 FEET OF FILM SELECTED FROM 80,000 FEET, ALL OF WHICH I HAVE REVIEWED AND ALL OF WHICH IS SIMILAR IN CHARACTER TO THESE EXCERPTS.

/s/ E. R. KELLOGG
E. R. KELLOGG
LIEUTENANT, U. S. NAVY

SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS
TWENTY SEVENTH DAY OF AUGUST 1945

/s/ JOHN FORD
JOHN FORD, CAPTAIN, U. S. NAVY

EXHIBIT "C"

H2340 - 0032

DOCUMENT NO. 2430-PS

CERTIFICIATE AND AFFIDAVIT

I, ERIC T. TEBOW, O-225794, LT. COLONEL SIGNAL CORPS, UNITED STATES ARMY, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I AM DIRECTOR OF ARMY PICTORIAL DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, THEATRE SERVICE FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATRE.

2. THE PHOTOGRAPHING OF GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND PRISON CAMPS UNDER LT. COLONEL GEORGE C. STEVENS, ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, AS DESCRIBED IN HIS AFFIDAVIT DATED 2nd OCTOBER 1945, WAS A MILITARY OPERATION ORDERED BY SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, ON OR ABOUT 1st MARCH 1945.

/s/ ERIC T. TEBOW

ERIC T. TEBOW,
LT. COLONEL, SIGNAL CORPS,
UNITED STATES ARMY

SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS
21st DAY OF NOVEMBER 1945

/s/ JOHN G. W. FINKE

JOHN G. W. FINKE,
MAJOR, INFANTRY
UNITED STATES ARMY

EXHIBIT "D"

H2340 - 0033

e) Exhibit "E": Certified copy of a complete stenographic transcript of every written title, and every word spoken in the narration, in this film.

/s/ JAMES B. DONOVAN
James B. Donovan
Commander, USNR

Sworn to before me
this 24th day of
November, 1945

/s/ CALVIN A. BEHLE
Calvin A. Behle
Lt. Colonel, JAGD
Army of the United States

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22

Filed Nov. 29, 1945
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EXHIBIT U.S.A.

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EXHIBIT U.S.A. 79 (2430-PS)

See-Also-Film-79-Drawer-F4-6 Re